The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. IV.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1793. [3d. single.] [No. 207.]

NANKEENS,
HYSON TEA,
HYSON SKIN do.
CORDAGE for a small Schooner,
A small ANCHOR,
TAR,
SMITHS' COAL,
LIME,
BUR MILLSTONES,
WINDOW-GLASS, 8 by 10,
RUM of 2d & 3d proof,
GENEVA,
SPANISH BRANDY,
LOAF SUGAR,
And a SCHOONER, of about 130 barrels burthen, almost new, and well found; built of live oak and cedar,

For Sale by
FLEICHER & OTWAY.
Alexandria, July 3, 1793. 206—8w.

At a Court continued and held for the County of Fairfax, the 24th June, 1793.

George Meade, Compit.
Against
Skinner, Ramsay & Skinner, otherwise called Edmund Skinner, James Ramlay & Isaac Skinner, Hartshorne & Donaldson, & James Key, } Defendants. In Chancery

THE Defendants Skinner, Ramsay & Skinner, not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that they are not inhabitants of this country, on the motion of the said Plaintiff, by his Counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said Defendants, Skinner, Ramsay & Skinner, do appear here on the third Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Complainant; and that the other Defendants, Hartshorne & Donaldson, and James Key, do not pay away, or secrete, or otherwise dispose of any of the property of the other Defendants in their hands, or any debts due from them to the said Skinner, Ramsay & Skinner, but that they do retain the same in their hands, subject to the further order and decree of this Court; and that a Copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Church door of the Parish of Fairfax, and County aforesaid, immediately after divine service, and at the door of the Court-House of the said County.

(Copy) Teste, P. WAGENER.
2 6—9w.

BY a letter of the 30th June, Citizen *F. Maissonnier*, Consul of the French Republic for Baltimore, has charged the French Citizen *Paul Arnould Gherui*, of this Town, Fairfax-Street, to do, in his name, whatever shall be necessary to the cause of the French Republic.

Alexandria, July 4, 1793. 2 6—3w.

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL persons are forewarned from taking an assignment upon the house where I now live, which I have taken of Mr. *John Casey*, of the state of Maryland, on a lease forever; as I shall pay no rent for the same until the contract between us is complied with, or I am compelled thereto by a due course of law.

NICHOLAS DILL.
July 1, 1793. 206—3w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, last Easter, NEGRO JACK, a tall, handsome fellow, not very black, a little knock kneed, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and about 23 years of age. He lived 5 or 6 years with Capt. *John Hawkins* in Alexandria, understands housework and the management of horses. His dress, and the cloaths he took with him, I know nothing of. For two years past he has worked at the Carpenter's trade, and is very expert for the time he has been at it. He was seen about a fortnight ago skulking in Alexandria, and probably is now there, or in the neighbourhood. He possesses a pleasing and insinuating address, and no doubt will endeavour to pass as a free man. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril. I will give the above reward for his being secured in any gaol, and if brought to me, an extra reward adequate to the trouble and expense.

JOHN ADDISON, jun.
Gisborough Prince-George's County, Maryland, July 3, 1793. 206—3w.

A HOUSE TO RENT.

I Will rent, for one or a term of years, that pleasantly-situated DWELLING-HOUSE on Princess Street, near the corner of Water-Street, formerly occupied by Mr. *Joseph Thomas*. It has lately been put in complete repair, and is well calculated to accommodate a large family. There is a clever garden belonging to it, of an excellent soil, in which is a variety of shrubs. For terms inquire of WILLIAM HEPBURN.
Alexandria, July 2, 1793. 206—3w.

John Lemoine,

SADDLER & HARNESS-MAKER,

MOST respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of Alexandria and its vicinity, also the Public in general, that he carries on his business in all its various branches, at his Shop in King-street, in the house where Mr. *Gurdin Chapin* used to reside, adjoining the Hardware Store, where he makes and disposes of the following Articles, viz.

Ladies' & Gentlemen's saddles of the newest fashion,
Ladies' and gentlemen's do. shafted, inlaid and Morocco striped do.
Gentlemen's do. full welted, hogskin do.
Do. plain do.
Ladies' do. with shifting heads,
Do. shafted do.
Do. hogskin full welted do.
Do. velvet, plush & buckskin do.
Elegant plated and polished Portsmouth bridles, mounted in the newest fashion,
Do. Weymouth, Pelham and snaffle do.
Various sorts of tinned do.
First & 2d mouthing do.
Martingales & neck straps, with plated buckles, plated and polished rings, &c.
Plated spurs,
Fashionable whips,
Thongs and laths,
Turkey, jockey and swan skin stuffed saddle cloths,
Girths and surcingles
Pistol holsters, saddle-bags, portmanteaus and breeches,
Coach, phaeton and chair harness,

☞ *In which he flatters himself to excel any in the United States,*

Waggon & plough do.

Gentlemen may be supplied with any of the above mentioned articles on the shortest notice.

Merchants in this, or any other neighbouring states, wishing to furnish their stores with any of the described articles can be speedily supplied with almost any quantity on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Country Produce at the market price.

He hopes, from his unremitted attention to his business, and workmanship, he will merit the patronage of those who may favour him with their custom.

☞ A BOY, of good character and connections, will be taken as an Apprentice to the above business.

Alexandria, June 19, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, last evening, *two indented Dutch Servants*; the one a man, named FREDERICK WANNUNBURG, supposed to be 24 or 25 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, long dark hair, has a lazy, rolling walk, a large mouth, is very talkative, has a down look, and speaks the English language imperfectly; had on and took with him tow linen shirts and trousers, a light coloured cloth coat, made in the Quaker fashion, one, if not two, pair of new shoes, an half-worn roram hat, with other articles not known. It is supposed he has money, and will change his dress. It is expected he has gone towards Baltimore, where, should he reach it, or any other town, he may offer as a hairdresser, having some pretensions to that profession.—The woman is named JOHANNAH HŒMYER, rather of a light complexion than otherwise, with short hair, about 18 or 20 years old, thick made, a very heavy walk, and speaks the English language tolerably well. Her apparel cannot be ascertained; she had an old black hat and a new plain black silk bonnet. The above reward will be paid for securing them in any gaol, so that their master may get them again, and reasonable charges if secured in the gaol of Alexandria.

ISAAC M'PHERSON.
Alexandria, June 20, 1793. 205—t. f.

Excellent shining

INK,

At 1s. per Pint, to be had at this Office.

By virtue of a Decree from the High Court of Chancery, on Wednesday the 21st day of August next, at the house of *Esme Smock*, in the Town of Dumfries, we shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on three years credit,

THE following TRACTS of LAND, formerly the property of the late *Thomson Mason*, and now in the possession of his son *John Thomson Mason*, to wit:

A Tract of Land called Chappawamsic, whereon the said Thomson Mason lived, situated in Stafford County, Virginia, upon the main road leading from Dumfries to Fredericksburg, about 4 miles from the former, about 16 miles from the latter, and about 40 miles from the Federal City. This tract of land is situated upon tide-water, within 3 miles of Patowmack River, contains about 800 acres; a very considerable part of which is bottom or low grounds of very superior quality, all under very good fence, and a sufficient quantity of land in woods to supply the plantation with timber. There is also upon this tract of land a dwelling-house with four rooms and a passage upon the lower floor, and two rooms above, a kitchen and other necessary out-houses; two good barns, and a spring of excellent water: but this plantation has been for some years under rent, and the houses will probably be found out of repair.

One other tract of land, situated on Chappawamsic run, on the line between the Counties of Stafford and Prince William and partly in both, commonly called the *Silver tract*, containing about Twelve Hundred acres. This last tract is forrest land, and in quality resembles forrest land in general, except that such parts of it as are uncleared, are covered with very heavy timber.—It is situated in its nearest parts within a mile and a half of tide water, and in its most remote parts within five miles, and is about the same distance from Dumfries. This tract of land will be laid off and sold in small lots containing from one to two hundred acres, as will best suit the situation of the land.

Upon this last mentioned tract is a remarkably fine *mill seat*, upon a never failing stream, commanding a fall considerable enough for any water works, with a sufficiency of water for two or more wheels. The ground upon which the mill must be built abounds with stone of a fine quality sufficient to erect any works, and the adjacent land is uncleared and covered with very heavy timber, so that the materials for building are by nature placed upon the spot where the buildings should be erected. One two or three hundred acres of land will be sold with the mill seat as will best suit the Purchaser.

The sale of these Lands will commence upon *Wednesday the twenty first day of August next*, and will continue from day to day until they are sold. Bonds with good security will be required for the purchase money—one third part thereof payable in one year from the date, one other third part thereof payable in two years from the date, and the remaining third part in three years from the date of the said bonds. Possession will be given the first day of January next, but no titles will be made for the said lands until the purchase money is paid.

Any person desirous to see these lands or the mill seat may be shewn them by application to Col. *John Cooke* residing in Stafford County.

These lands are all held by very old patents, and have been very long in the possession of the present holder and his ancestors, and being now sold under a decree of the high court of chancery, there can be no question about the title.

DANIEL C. BRENT,
WILLOUGHBY TEBBS, } Comr's.
JOHN LAWSON.
Dumfries, June 15, 1793.

TO BE RENTED

THAT large and commodious Store and Dwelling House, lately in the tenure of Messrs. Jencks, Winsor and Co. situated on Water and King-Street, together with a new three story Brick Warehouse, adjoining the same Lot, 24 feet front and 40 feet back, well calculated for the reception of Grain and Flour. For terms apply to

MURRAYS & WHEATON.
Alexandria June 20th 1793. 204—t. f.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years, and possession given the first day of July next,

THE two-story BRICK HOUSE, at present occupied by Dr. *Dick*, and adjoining the house where I live. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JOHN WISE.
Alexandria, May 30, 1793 202—t. f.

J. Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Ships MARYLAND and BETSY, and Snow NELLY, from LONDON,
An extensive Assortment of well-chosen

SPRING GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale, at their Store, in Fairfax-Street, by the Package, Piece, or smaller quantity.

They have also on Hand,

Ladies' Morocco, Silk and Stuff Shoes, Sandals and Slippers; Children's Morocco and Stuff Shoes; West-India Rum; French Brandy; Loaf Sugar; Rice in Tierces; Cotton in Bales; Chocolate in Boxes; best Hyson and Green Tea; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails by the Cask; Shot and Lead; 8 by 10 Window-Glass in Boxes & Half Boxes.

Alexandria, May 4, 1793. 198—t. f.

FOR SALE,

BETWEEN five and six hundred Acres of valuable LAND, lying upon Oxen-Creek, in Prince-George's County, Maryland, within half a mile of *Low's* Ferry, opposite to Alexandria, and five of the City of Washington. This land is part of a tract known by the name of Oxen-Hill Manor, and is bounded by Oxen-Creek for upwards of half a mile, where 70 acres of rich bottom may be easily converted into fertile meadow. Four hundred acres are cleared, the rest in wood. Upon the purchaser's giving bond and approved security, three years credit will be given; that is, a third annually, with interest upon the whole till the first payment is made, and so on upon the balance till the land is paid for. For terms apply to the subscriber, upon Oxen-Creek, or upon the Patowmack.

WALTER ADDISON.

N. B. There is one spot in particular on this land, which commands an extensive and delightful prospect, by land and water where a gentleman might be furnished with a seat as pleasant as any in the vicinity.

June 10, 1793. 202—t. f.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1793.
In the Second Year of the French Republic.

Citizen Genet, *Minister Plenipotentiary of the* French *Republic, to the United States of* America, *to the French Citizens in* Boston.

CITIZENS,

IT is with pleasure I have received your letter of the 4th of this month. I could not have expected less from the patriotism and zeal of the French Republicans, who have the happiness to live under the benign influence of our good friends the *Bostonians*. The assistance which you have rendered to your unfortunate brethren, does you the highest honour; and permit me to testify to you my esteem and particular acknowledgment on this occasion.

I had already received two letters on the subject of those *French* seamen, who had escaped from *St. Peters* and *Miquelon*, to which I lost no time in making reply. I wrote to Mr. LETOMBE, heretofore Consul at *Boston*, that he could procure the necessary funds for the relief and subsistence of those French citizens who had taken refuge in that hospitable town: And at the same moment I wrote to citizen DUBALLET, to testify to him my sincere acknowledgments for his affectionate attention to his fellow-countrymen. And now I request the French Patriots, established at *Boston*, to wait on those generous Americans, Messrs. SAMUEL BROWN, and RUSSELL STURGES, and thank them for their friendly assistance, which now demands my sincere acknowledgements.

When my affairs will permit me to leave *Philadelphia*, for a few days, I shall employ those moments of leisure in paying a visit to our brethren the Americans to the Northward; and particularly to the town of *Boston*, the place from whence the fire of liberty first emanated; and shall with pleasure embrace that opportunity, more closely to tie the knot of friendship with the patriots SAMUEL BROWN and RUSSELL STURGES.

GENET.

From the Federal Gazette.

To the FREEMEN *of the* UNITED STATES.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

AMONG the circumstances which relate to the neutrality declared by the President's proclamation, the opinions and expectations of the government of France should be well remembered.—When the executive council reported to the national

convention the letter intended to be sent by their present minister to the United States, it clearly appeared, that they had recently considered the situation and prospects of this country, in relation to the future course of the war. They perceived, that the question of our becoming a party might arise, and they no doubt perceived also, the various positive evils, and great and numerous losses of advantage, which so prodigious a conflict would bring upon us. They, no doubt, believed the United States to be unalterably attached to the soundest principles of liberty and government, they appeared frankly to allow for our actual and possible situation; and, waving the claims upon us, which future events might produce under the existing treaty, they most judiciously and magnanimously declared, that they did not expect us to engage.

The proclamation may be fairly considered as founded on the actual state of things at the moment of its promulgation. It may be worth the time calmly to consider, whether we had then a stronger claim to military aid from France, or they from us. Setting aside all questions in regard to a defensive quality in the treaty, and in regard to the acts of aggression among the European powers, the United States were at most only bound to become a party, when "the possessions of France in America" should be attacked. No attack upon any part of them had then taken place. France was as much bound to become a party in any war, or upon any occasion, when any foreign nation should keep from us our territory, or should prevent the operations of our government or our commerce therein. Great-Britain, in the north and west, Spain in the south, and the western Indians in the west, are considered by many to have severally done one, or all of these things. The great attention paid by the former to her northern colonies, and the detention of the military posts, appeared to many of our citizens to evince an intention, which, if favoured by events, would extend deeply into our rights and interests.—Presuming upon a liberal spirit in America and France, in regard to the execution of the treaty, it might be considered, that this conduct of these foreign nations and Indian tribes towards us, had produced that state of things, in which France, with at least a color of reason, might be expected to engage in our favour. But, when the proclamation was issued by the President, no event whatever had taken place, which, by the strictest construction of the treaty, could authorise a requisition of aid from us. It is presumed, however, that no requisition of such assistance was ever made by our government from that of France, and they have now returned the compliment by anticipating the moment, when the case might take place.

It has been several times asked, why a proclamation was never issued, until Britain had become a party to the war. It might be asked in return why was there no desire in those who ask the question, that the United States should engage until Britain took a part? But solid reasons for issuing the proclamation at that crisis may be given. The great temptations which the numerous merchant ships of Britain and Holland (and of Spain and Portugal, which were expected to be involved,) and the incessant passing and repassing of the vessels of all those nations by our coasts, held out to our citizens, afforded the strongest reasons for immediately issuing a cautionary proclamation, which did not exist in the smallest degree, in regard to Austria, and Prussia.—It is plain that the prevention of unlawful privateering must have been the principal object, for it could not be supposed, that any thing of *the quality of a public operation* would be attempted but by the national public authorities. The history of privateering throughout the world, including these states, justified the most serious apprehensions, that the great temptations arising from the British, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese, merchant ships, might lead some inadvertant or inconsiderate citizens to involve themselves in legal difficulties, and our country in political dangers. Let us upon this occasion remember the good old proverb "that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure;" and instead of keen and angry reprehensions of the chief magistrate, let us candidly add it to that catalogue of well-intended and real services, which, amidst all the conflicting passions of our time, must have secured to him the cheerful conscience of a well-spent life.

Another reason of the most serious and impressive nature may have convinced the judgment of the President of the new expediency of an immediate proclamation. A war, which was commenced between France and two of the princes of the Germanic body, had extended itself to the whole German empire, to Russia, to Great Britain, to Holland, to several of the Italian states, threatened Spain and Portugal, and appeared likely to involve all the nations of the old world. At a moment when all the countries of Europe (in the language of Saxe Cobourg) were shaken to their foundations, was it fit that our chief magistrate should refrain to tranquillize the anxious minds of his fellow-citizens, as far as he was able, and to convince the contending powers that it was our sincere intention to maintain an unexceptionable deportment. Reasons, of a nature to make us think with seriousness, had grown into a size to make us speak with plainness. By declaring ourselves impartial friends to the contending powers, it resulted only, *that we intended not to make war against any of them.* It was not a season or a subject for *verbal criticism*; yet it may be safely affirmed, that if we believed we were not called upon to enter into the contest, it was our interest and our duty to maintain that impartiality and that negative friendship, which alone could be intended in regard to some of so many nations.

In determining how far the interests of a nation may justify them to the generous and sincere friends of liberty, in refraining to assist an injured people in their struggles for freedom, it is not to be forgotten, that for a nation as well as for an individual *self-preservation is the first law of nature.* It justified France in viewing the American ministers in 1776 with the greatest caution, in holding the propositions and plans of the United States, *for their own good time*, under serious consideration, in only affording at first concealed assistance, under the appearance of an intention not to receive the commissioners, & in refraining to hazard arrangements to maintain the independence of the United States until the year 1778, though it was earnestly solicited in 1776. It is the interest, the duty and the right of America to treat all nations in the same manner, subject only to such alterations as by treaty she may have bound herself to make. The government of France, in their communication to ours, appeared to have given a liberal scope to this solid and indefeasible principle. They well know, that all treaties, even those among the most friendly powers, and for the most pure and noble ends, must be influenced and construed by it; and when we are as experienced as they, in business with foreign nations, the virtuous and wholesome policy, which induced them to anticipate it in our favour, will command (more than at present) the acknowledgments of their disapprovers, and the accordance of their friends.

No. III. A FREEMAN.

LONDON, April 20—May 3.

Never was an age so fertile as the present in chymical discoveries. Accident some time ago proved, that animal substances remaining a certain time in the earth, instead of being devoured, according to the vulgar notion, by worms, were converted into a substance of exactly the same qualities with that called Spermaceti. Experiments have been since made in imitation of this process of nature; and various parts of the human and other bodies, deposited a few months in the earth, or in water, have been converted into inflammable substances, which burn with a bright flame till they are totally consumed. The only parts not thus convertible are the earthy basis of the bones. And as every thing inflammable resolves itself in its analysis into different kinds of air, the body of man therefore will finally resolve itself into ethereal substances. All dead bodies are capable of being made into candles; and those who have been striving in vain to give light during their lives will certainly have that capacity after they are dead.

According to Lord Rawdon's affecting statement in his new bill, there are no less than 20,000 debtors, 1,300 wives, and 4 000 children distressed by the present laws of Loan and Credit.

One of the French privateers, arrived in the river, is a compleat naval curiosity, having been fitted out in such a state as was, perhaps, never before instanced. The caulking of the seams is bare; neither upon them, nor upon any other part of the vessel, is there an ounce of tar, pitch, or paint: and all her materials are what is called single found; that is, she has only one anchor, one cable, and compass, and so on. Such is the "nimble haste, with which she was whisked down the wind, to prey on fortune."

BOSTON, June 26, 1793.

All governments tend to tyranny. Constitutions and declarations of rights, are a feeble barrier against aspiring aristocrats, unless strengthened by a general diffusion of knowledge, and guarded by an enlightened people. PUBLIC FREE-SCHOOLS, the institution of *New England*, and the free circulation of newspapers, are the ground work, and the grand preservative of Liberty, Equality, and the Rights of Man, in a social state.

It is therefore a pleasing reflection, that these are now more than ever fostered in the Eastern States. Travel through any part of the country, and you behold new school-houses erecting, and old ones repairing. In most of the new townships, appropriations are wisely made of some of the best lots for the support of schools and public worship. This is true Republicanism, which chains down the monster of Despotism to the ground. In a country like this a man who neglects the education of his children, commits treason against the State.

Arrived here, on Saturday last, the brig Elmira, Captain Paine, from Point Petre, but last from St. Eustatia, which he left the 3d of June. Three days after Captain Paine left Point Petre, he was taken by a British privateer, Betsy and Polly, and carried into St. Kitt's, and was there detained for inspection, by a court of Admiralty, 20 days: When, after depriving him of his passengers, (15) their passage-money, and all the property they had on board, he with great difficulty obtained a pass, and was allowed to leave the place. From the treatment his passengers received while he was there, he has reason to think they afterwads experienced the greatest severity.

The following is extracted from Capt. Paine's Log Book.

Said Betsy and Polly sailed from St. Kitts on another cruize; and on the 12th brought in Captain Robinson, in a brig belonging to Philadelphia, with a cargo consisting of sugar, cotton, coffee, and molasses, which they intended to make a prize of. Same day gave chace to another American, but could not come up with her. May 13, brought in a brig from St. Lucia, an American bound to Philadelphia. May 23, captured a brig belonging to Boston.—That Capt. Holden, of Boston was carried in by an Antigua Privateer on the 24th. And that several Privateers are constantly cruizing off there in pursuit of American vessels from the West-India Islands.

BALTIMORE, July 6.

Distressing accounts from Cape-Francois.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the schooner Barbara, captain Joseph White, in 11 days from Cape Francois, who informs, that three days before he sailed the Cape was set on fire, which had destroyed the principal part of the town, and he thinks could not be stopped until the whole was consumed. The cause of this disaster was, the new commissary of the Cape breaking general Galbo, for misconduct, and ordering him for France, and then issuing orders, that all officers and seamen should be on board of their vessels by 6 o'clock in the evening. The seamen, exasperated at these orders, rose, with general Galbo at their head, and went up to the government house, where the commissary quartered, in order to know the cause of these orders. When they appeared near it they were fired on by the negroes and mulattoes, on which an engagement commenced and continued from the 20th to the 23d ult. during which the negroes spared neither men, women nor children. Women and others, who had locked themselves up in their dwelling houses, in order for protection, on the fire reaching them, were seen leaping from the second story, and on their being taken up, as nothing seemed too inhuman for these desperadoes, were immediately thrown into the flames.

On the 23d, the seamen, after a bloody conflict, were forced to abandon the island—when all the inhabitants fled, some without saving an individual article, except what they had on their backs.—Captain Barney, of this port, who was at the Cape when the conflict began, went on shore with some of his men, and saved a considerable sum of money belonging to Mr. Dutill.—Captain White supposes he sailed with the fleet, which consisted of upwards of 250 sail.

Captain White parted with 190 sail of the above vessels off Mugoana, bound to different ports, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, &c. These vessels are entirely destitute of their papers, as is also our informant, having all sailed unexpectedly.

Captain White spoke the sloop ——— Captain Hall, on Thursday last, bound for this port, who informed him, that the English had made an attack on Martinique, in which the French gained considerable advantage.

By a French gentleman, who came passenger with captain White, we have the following statement.

The marines in the harbour of the Cape, being provoked with the insults which the free mulattoes cast upon them, entered the city the 20th of June, at 40 minutes after 2 o'clock in the evening: the marines were 2 500 in number. The mulattoes, fearful of being overcome, retired to the prison of the city, named Jeole, and released more than 1,200 negro and mulatto prisoners, chiefly taken among the insurgents, and a great part of whom had been in irons more than six months; the same free mulattoes armed immediately the negro slaves of the city, who all at the same instant fired upon all the white people they met: the fire arms blazed all the night. The 21st, a great number of the brigands of the plain entered the city by a principal post (la Fossette) of which the free mulattoes were in possession. The negroes set fire, the same evening, to the house of la Feore, in the street called Conseil: the same brigands forced into different houses, beat up the whites who were there concealed, and conducted them to the barracks, where they kept them prisoners: the brigands pillaged the same houses, and carried their plunder out of the city, through the Fossette. The 23d, the engagements were more obstinate, and more considerable. They say, that this same evening all the whites who had been sheltered in the barracks, where they had been conducted, were unmercifully murdered by order of the chiefs of the brigands; neither women nor children were spared; several parts of the city were laid in ashes: the same day a number of whites, who ran towards the harbour to escape the ferocity of the insurgents, were killed. The whites were equally weakened by the brigands, and the fires were general: the conflagation began at day break, and continued all the night.

NORFOLK, July 3.

On Sunday last arrived in this port the Spanish brigantine Santa Catalina, a prize to the French schooner Sans Pareil, Captain Bouteille, carrying 14 swivels, and 50 men. The privateer was out 15 days from Cape-Francois, and fell in with the Santa Catalina off the mouth of Mantanzaz, 25 leagues to the leeward of the Havannah, loaded with cedar and mahogany for the king's yard at the Havannah. On being ordered to strike to the French Republic, the Spaniard said he would not; when the privateer immediately fired into her, and five men were killed, and the captain and four men jumped into the water from out of the cabin windows, and were drowned. The privateer took 5 vessels that day (June 12) viz. the above brig and four schooners. On the 13th they captured an English brig from Jamaica, her first voyage, loaded with rum and sugar, which they sent into Charleston.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11.

Celebration of the 4th July.

The Managers, finding it to be the universal wish of the Town, addressed an invitation to the President of the United States, as follows:

Sir,

The Citizens of Alexandria, impressed with sentiments of the purest respect, and happy in every opportunity of paying to you the homage of their esteem and affection, solicit, with one voice, the honour of your company at the approaching celebration of the anniversary of American independence.

In commemorating an event so important—an event which secured the liberties of their country—they would, with peculiar pleasure, behold, as their guest, the man who was so eminently instrumental in it's production.

With perfect respect and attachment,

They are, Sir,

Your most obedient

And most humble servants,

S. HANSON, *of Sam. Pres.*
ROGER WEST, *Vice-Pres.*
NICHOLAS HANNAH,
JOHN D. ORR,
GEORGE W. MURRAY,
ISAAC ROBERDEAU
} Managers.

June 29, 1793.

To which he returned the following answer:

Mount-Vernon, July 1, 1793.

Gentlemen,

The very polite invitation which you have given me, in the name of the Citizens of Alexandria, to celebrate with them the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, is received by me as a mark of attention meriting my warmest thanks; and, as the best proof I can give of my feelings on the occasion will be to accept the invitation, I shall accordingly have the pleasure of meeting them at Alexandria on the 4th inst.

I am, gentlemen,

With consideration and esteem,

Your most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

The President, Vice President and Managers of the Company about to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of American Independence at Alexandria.

On a signal-gun from the Camp of Capt. *Hannah*, the day was ushered in by 15 rounds from two 12 pounders, under the direction of Mr. *Isaac Roberdeau*—these were returned by 15 from the Camp. At noon 15 from a six-pounder, commanded by Captain Hannah, were answered by 15 from the 12 pounders. Then divine service began in the Protestant Episcopal Church, where the President of the United States attended, and a discourse, suited to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev'd Mr. *Davis*.

At 3 o'clock the Company, to the number of *one hundred and ten*, sate down to an elegant dinner in Mr. *Wise*'s long room.

The following Toasts were given;

1st. This happy day.

2d. Those virtuous and brave men, the first Congress, who immortalized their names by affixing them to the declaration of American Independence.

3d. The memory of those heroes, of whatever country, who have fallen in defence of the Independence of America.

4th. The people of the United States.

5th. The faithful servants of the people.

6th. May all laws be founded on liberty, and all men be obedient to the laws.

7th. May the union of America be as lasting as time.

8th Success to the cause of equal liberty throughout the world: May despots soon be taught, that "mankind will be free."

9th. In lamenting the *temporary* evils of revolutions, may the people never forget that the *greater* evils of monarchy and aristocracy are *perpetual*.

10th. May the agents of despotism, now engaged against the rights of man, be suddenly arrested by conscience, and committed to the Bastile of their own reflections!

11th, May all the oppressed nations of the earth, encouraged and animated by the example of France, "go and do likewise."

12th. Universal religious liberty and no toleration.

13th. The American fair: May all single female patriots be speedily called on to testify their civism at the matrimonial altar, and may they experience every happiness in their *United States*.

14th. Prosperity to the French Republic.

15th. THE MAN WHO UNITES ALL HEARTS.

(With 3 cheers and 15 rounds from the 12 pounders.)

[Instead of the foregoing, the following would have been given, had not the President been present, viz. *The President of the United States—May he long continue a living proof of the excellence at which human nature can arrive!*]

The President then gave "Prosperity to the Town of Alexandria;" and, after drinking the health of the company, retired.

At sunset 15 rounds from the six pounder.

Words cannot express the happiness of the Company; which was increased by beholding the pleasure that beamed on the countenance of their illustrious and revered neighbour. His extraordinary talents and virtues had contributed, in a signal manner, to the attainment of that blessing which they were now assembled to commemorate. Him, therefore, they could not but contemplate, in some sort, as the Father of the Feast—"The feast of Reason and the flow of Soul."

The CAP of LIBERTY was elevated upon the top of the American Ensign, at the foot of which, painted in letters of GOLD (as they ought to be) were the following lines:

O! Liberty! thou Goddess heav'nly bright,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight;
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign,
And smiling Plenty leads thy wanton train.
Eas'd of her load, Subjection grows more light,
And Poverty looks chearful in thy sight:
Thou mak'st the gloomy face of Nature gay,
Giv'st beauty to the Sun, and pleasure to the Day!

The following SONG, composed for the occasion, by a gentleman of Maryland, was sung, to the tune of "Rule Britannia."

I.

"WHEN Britain first, at Heaven's command,
"Arose from out the azure Main,
"This was the Charter of the Land,
"And Guardian-Angels sung this Strain:
"Rule Britannia! Britannia rule the waves!
"For Britons never shall be Slaves."

II.

'Twas thus when rival nations strove,
Ere Freedom's sacred flame was known,
That, ardent with their country's love,
And claiming Ocean as their own—they sung,
"*Rule Britannia! Britannia rul. the waves!*
"*For Britons never shall be slaves.*"

III.

But wherefore *Britons* rule the waves?
Why grasp the wide extended sea?
Must all the world beside be slaves,
That only *Britons* may be free?
Hence, then, Britannia no more shall rule the waves,
Nor see the nations round her slaves.

IIII.

On every coast, on every shore,
The bounteous sea her treasure spreads,
To countless millions wafts her store,
Nor tribute pays to crowned heads;
Hence, then, Britannia, no longer rule the waves,
Nor seek to make thy equals slaves.

V.

For, see! Columbia's sons arise,
Firm, independent, bold and free;
They too shall seize the glorious prize,
And share the empire of the sea.
Hence, then, let Freemen, let Freemen use the waves,
And those who yield them still be slaves.

VI.

This glorious day, which still shall live,
Illustrious, in the book of fame;
This day, revolving, still shall give
A kindling spark of Freedom's flame,
And we, as Freemen, will *use*, not *rule* the waves,
Nor own a power to make us slaves.

VII.

See France, which, erst by tyrants swayed,
Resigned the empire of the sea,
Her sons now firm and undismay'd,
Resolved to perish or be free;
And they, as freemen, shall boldly use the waves,
Nor own a power to make them slaves.

VIII.

Tho' sceptr'd despots madly join
To quench, fair Liberty! thy fire,
Still shall thy influence divine
To manly deeds each breast inspire:
And every freeman shall boldly use the waves,
Nor wish to make his brethren slaves.

IX.

Nor yet shall Treachery's art avail,
Nor check their firm resistless course;
The cause of Freedom must prevail,
Alike unmov'd by fraud or force;
And they, as freemen, unawed, shall use the waves,
Tho' Thrones and Monarchs lose their slaves.

X.

And oh! may Heaven extend it's aid,
Assist their liberty to gain!
Let Freedom's banners, wide display'd,
Each proud ambitious power restrain;
And thro' the universe let freemen use the waves,
Nor longer let mankind be slaves.

XI.

If gratitude our bosoms fires,
Can we unmoved their struggles see?
No lawless passion France inspires;
Like us, she claims but to be *free*;
And, like Americans, the French shall use the waves,
Tho' Europe join to make them slaves.

XII.

And still, on this auspicious day,
Like friends and brethren, let us join,
In concert tune the festive lay,
Sacred to Liberty divine;
Which still we'll guard, on land and on the waves,
Determined never to be slaves!

XIII.

Nor France alone, but every friend
Who Freedom's sacred joys can prize,
To raise her throne their aid can lend,
And hear a suffering nation's cries;
Such, tho' divided by Ocean's distant waves,
We hail as brethren not as slaves.

XIV.

Nor on this day let memory fail
To celebrate each hero slain,
With patriot tears their fate bewail,
Who died our freedom to obtain:
Which may we cherish! on land and on waves,
Nor change from freemen to be slaves.

XV.

But chiefly HIM whose glorious toils
Led us to Liberty and Peace,
On whom America still smiles
With gratitude that ne'er shall cease:
Long may he live, who still his country saves!
And never let him see us slaves!

Extract of a letter from Capt. Brooke, of the schooner Harriot, (mentioned in our last) to Capt. Slacum, of this Town, her owner, dated Bosseterre, St. Kitt's, June 12.

"I am sincerely sorry to inform you of the circumstances that have attended me and the Harriot since my arrival in the West-Indies: That, on my passage to the intended port, I was taken by one of *Benjamin Amory's* Privateers, and brought into this place; where I have been detained 16 days, and it appears that I shall be obliged to remain here for some time longer; as it seems to be their wish to condemn the schooner on account of her having on board those six old guns that have been in her these several years. They are likwise endeavouring to prove the cargo to be French property, as one of the gentlemen to whom it is addressed, resides in Martinico; But I am confident it will not be in their power, if they will adhere to justice. I have been sworn on the occasion by the Court of Admiralty; but the business remains unsettled as yet. What will be the result, I cannot pretend to say,—I wish you were here, to prove something more respecting the guns. I should have made a great voyage had I not met with this detention. Freights are high in the West-Indies, and there was a cargo provided for me as soon as I should arrive at the place of destination.

"There has been a great number of American vessels brought to this place. Those which had French property lost it, and were sent about their business, after having been detained here for 4 or 5 weeks.

"My feelings have been much distressed to see our Flag treated with every degree of disrespect. I have likewise been a witness of several American vessels being brought in here *with the union down*. I am in hopes that our country will, ere long, resent the insult."

A letter from the Mate of the Schooner Harriot to Capt. SLACUM, dated St. Kitt's, June 20, says the vessel was still detained; that Mr. Amory, the owner of the Privateer, on the 5th June had the mainsail, foresail and jib unbent and carried on shore; and add, "they are bringing in here American vessels every day."

DUEL.

Extract of a letter from Carlisle to a person in Philadelphia, dated June 22d.

"I Have to relate to you a most melancholy event which will both surprize and distress. On Thursday last an election was held at the court house, in this borough, for field officers. Several persons discovered the same active zeal to carry their respective tickets which have been often witnessed in this place; accordingly some smart altercations took place respecting the legal qualifications of the voters; amongst others, Maj. James Lamberton and Mr. John Duncan exchanged some words, which had like to come to blows on the spot; but, by the interference of the spectators, the affair was hushed, and there was no more of it at this time, nor all the next day (Friday). The latter however conceiving his honour hurt, had retained it in his mind, and Friday evening sent his brother-in-law, Joseph Postlethwait, with a challenge to the former; the purport of which was to meet him next morning with pistols in the commons by the works, to give him satisfaction for (what he considered) the insult offered him at the election. Major Lamberton not being at home when Mr. Postlethwait called at his house with the challenge, he hunted him from place to place until he at last found him in a friend's house spending an hour after the business of the day in sociable converse. He called him out and delivered him the fatal message verbally, which Major Lamberton neither accepted nor declined, but went home to his house; the other followed and delivered it again in writing, allowing 5 minutes to return an answer, or be deemed a coward in the public estimation: He accordingly accepted the challenge.

"This morning, at the appointed hour, they met on the ground. Maj. Lamberton with Mr. Robert Huston as his second, Mr. Duncan with Mr. James Blair as his second, Mr. Joseph Postlethwait also accompanied Mr. Duncan. Col. Wray being observed at some distance walking in the commons, Mr. Postlethwait, at Mr. Duncan's request, went to him and solicited him to attend. While the seconds were measuring out the ground, Maj. Lamberton asked Mr. Duncan when was the matter to end; if both should miss the first time, would he then be satisfied?—He replied that he would never leave the ground until one of them was killed, except concessions were made. Maj. Lamberton answered, he was to expect no concessions from him, as he conceived he had given him no cause of affront; make your rules by which we shall fight, and I shall abide by them. It was agreed that the seconds should measure off 8 paces; a score be made in the centre, from which the parties should start back to back, face about at the word to be given by one of the seconds, march up to each other, and reserve their fire as long as they chose; but neither to cross the center mark. This was accordingly observed by both parties with the most scrupulous nicety. At the desire of Maj. Lamberton they shook hands, wished each other future happiness should they fall, went off, wheeled at the word, stepped up to each other with the most seeming undaunted firmness, each reserving his fire until they came to the mark in the centre; when the bullet from Maj. Lamberton's Pistol unhappily entered Mr. Duncan's head just above the right eye and went through his brains. He fell in a moment with his pistol in his hand and never moved again or discovered the smallest symptom of life. Thus ended this unhappy catastrophe, which has thrown two families in the greatest distress."

Captain Taylor, of the schooner Success, arrived at Philadelphia, in 16 days from St. Martin's, informs that two days previous to his departure a schooner from Antigua arrived there, the Capt. of which informed that two vessels had arrived at Antigua from Cork, with accounts that peace was concluded between France and Great-Britain.

Died, in this town, on Tuesday morning the 2d instant, Miss MARY SHREVE, and on Wednesday morning Miss REBECCA SHREVE.

Capt. GREENWAY'S MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Snow Rebecca, Orr,	Demerara.
Schooner Polly, Moore,	Norfolk.

SAILED.

Schooner Jenny, Kent,	St. Eustatia.
Sloop Three Friends, Story,	Salem.
Nancy, Ellwood	Philadelphia.

From the Columbian Mirror.

To the memory of the amiable and lamented REBECCA *and* MARY SHREVE.

WHAT solem scene is this, which meets my eyes
In pompous grief, slow-gliding o'er the ground?
Whence come these sobs, these oft-repeated sighs,
These looks of pity, sad'ning all around?
See! to the gloomy manions of the dead
Two blooming nymphs in silence borne away!
Their kindred souls in swift succession fled,
Successive wafted to the realms of day!
Soft blow, ye zephyrs, o'er their hallow'd urns,
For they were milder than your softest breath;
Late, full of life, which now no more returns,
But lost forever in the gulph of death.
Who! but must weep to see their maiden pride,
Thus in an instant crush'd and lowly laid?
Who but must sigh, to see them thus allied
To the drear tenants of the gloomy shade?
Is there a heart, where "life's warm current flows,"
That can refuse the tribute-grief they crave?
Is there an eye, where virgin beauty glows?
Here let it view its emblems in the grave!
See! their cold cheeks, how pallid are they grown!
Here—once the rose bud with the lily strove;
Behold those lips! (which sweetness call'd her own)
Whose voice was musick, and whose accents love!
Ah! how unmeaning now is ev'ry charm,
How void of beauty, sentiment and grace;
Clos'd are those eyes which once the heart could warm,
And dead—each lovely feature of the face.
Your pleasing prospects now, dear maids, are o'er,
Indulg'd perhaps, in youthful fancy strong;
The friend or lover now can charm no more,
Nor flatt'ry soothe you with her Siren song.
The genial plains where you so oft have rov'd,
How chang'd their joyous aspect in my sight!
And all those scenes which once for you were lov'd,
Have lost, with you, their verdure, and delight.
Each tree—each shrub, which witness'd when you smil'd,
Seems now to bend its boughs, and mourn for you:
Each babb'ling brook, which murmur'd notes so wild,
Exhales in mist your cov'ring to bedew.
And shall not I one tributary moan
Breathe o'er your relics in their clay cold beds?
Or shall the muse (unfeeling) stand alone,
Nor lend one sigh to greet your flitting shades?
No! tho' my heart were arm'd with nerves of steel,
(Impregnable to woes of milder frame;)
Yet would your fate compel that heart to feel,
And tears unbidden issue at your name.
Yes, long—too long will memory retain
The darting traces of your once-lov'd forms;
And tender sympathy bedew the plain,
Where your dear relics lie, a prey to worms.
Still shall the muse in mournful accents chaunt
Your early fate, and destiny severe;
And still shall pensive melancholy haunt
The sable shades, and drop for you her tear.
The bright-ey'd virgins, sorrowing o'er your tomb,
(If pity deem a right) shall annual pay
One solem woe-fraught visit to your tomb,
And wet with grief your monumental clay.
There, by the impulse of convictive truth,
Thus shall they say—"Here rest the lov'ly pair,
"Who liv'd the emblems of unspotted youth
"Who died, and left behind them none so fair,
"Heav'n view'd, with sympathy, the mortal grief
"Which they (like others) here were doom'd to know;
"He sent his angel (death) to give relief,
"Who bore their souls, where joys eternal flow."

LIBERTY. UNION. EQUALITY.

Anniversary of French Independence.

THE celebration of the *Fourteenth of July* will be held at Mr. *M'Knight's* Tavern, on Monday the fifteenth—Dinner to be on the table precisely at 4 o'clock.

The French gentlemen, as well as the friends to the French Republic of the neighbourhood, in Maryland and Virginia, are affectionately invited to attend and fraternize with the French Patriots of Alexandria on this happy occasion.

P. ARNOLD CHERUI, *Pres.*
D. F. DONNANT, *Vice Pres.*
JOHN J. NEBLON, *Manager.*

July 10, 1793.

☞ Citizen *D. F. Donnant* will deliver an *Oration* at the Roman Church at 3 o'clock.

Anniversary of French Liberty.

☞ The gentlemen of Alexandria and it's vicinity (on both shores) are informed that a Dinner will be provided at Mr. *Wise's* Long Room on Monday next, 15th inst. at 3 o'clock, in commemoration of the 14th—the day rendered so interesting to every true friend of equal liberty, by the destruction of that infamous engine of oppression, the BASTILE; and by it's being the era of French emancipation from the despotic power of crowned Tyrants.

N. B. A Subscription-Paper is left with Mr. *Wise.* Those who mean to attend, will please to sign it, on or before Saturday night next; that the number of the company may be ascertained. July 11, 1793.

For Charter to the West-Indies,

The BRIGANTINE

REBECCA,

Capt. ORR,

Now lying in this harbour, and will be ready in a few days to take in a cargo. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

JAMES PATTON & DAVID FINLAY,

Who have received, by said vessel,

A few hhds. and barrels of excellent

MUSCOVADO SUGAR;

ALSO,

COFFEE in barrels.

Alexandria, July 11, 1793. 207—3w.

Wanted to purchase or to hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, not under 20, nor more than 30, years of age; she must be recommended as healthy, good natured, cleanly, honest, and perfectly sober; must understand washing and common cooking. For a woman of such a description a generous price will be given. Apply to the Printers.

Alexandria, July 11, 1793. 207—3w.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED AWAY from the commons of Alexandria, on Sunday last, Two HORSES; the one a light bay, with a star on his forehead, both hind feet white, and a mark of a *small* saddle on his back, trots and paces heavily, and is about 12 years old.—The other a dark bay, about 6 years old, has the mark of a collar on his neck, trots rather hard, has a brand on one of his shoulders, as if made with the bottom of a stirrup.—Whoever will take up the said horses and deliver them to the subscribers, shall receive the above reward, or Two Dollars for either, with reasonable expenses.

ROGERSON & DABNEY.

Alexandria, July 10, 1793. 207—3w.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

ELEVEN thousand nine hundred and seventy three and three-fourth acres at Carrotan. Reference being had to this paper under date of the 12th instant, a full description of these lands may be seen, also the terms, title, &c.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

January 13, 1792. 130—t.f.

CITY of WASHINGTON, *Jan.* 7, 1793.

A Number of LOTS in this City will be offered for Sale, at Auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next. One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, "concerning the Territory of Columbia and the City of Washington."

Be it enacted, That any foreigner may, by deed or will hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a Citizen of this state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by, his heirs and relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: *Provided* that no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.

183—

FOR SALE,

THE LOT and STORE-HOUSES, lately occupied by Mr. *Humphrey Barnes*, in Port-Tobacco. For terms apply to said *Barnes*, at that place, or the subscriber in this Town.

R. T. HOOE.

Alexandria, May 9, 1792. 146—t. f.

R. Hamilton & Co.

Have for sale

FRENCH brandy in butts, hogsheads and tierces, Jamaica and Grenada spirits, in hogsheads and tierces, loaf, lump and Muscovado sugars, Holland gin in cases, green coffee in bags and barrels, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails, Crawley's steel, &c. 1600 bushels fish salt, now on board the sloop Dolphin, will be sold low, if taken from on board.

Alexandria, March 20, 1793.

I WILL store FLOUR any length of time, for *six pence* per Barrel, and in case I buy it, no storage will be charged.

I have LANDS in Kentuckey, which I will exchange for Lands in Hampshire, Frederick, Berkeley, Loudon, Fairfax, or Prince-William Counties.

R. T. HOOE.

Alexandria, Sept. 12, 1792. 164—t. f.

For SALE, or to LET, for a term of years,

THE HOUSE and LOT where I now live. It is fronting on Prince-street, near Harper's wharf. It is an excellent stand, either for a wholesale or retail store. It is likewise calculated either for a tavern or private family. For further information and terms apply to

MICHAEL THORN.

N. B. I have a good four-wheel CARRIAGE for sale, with harness and every thing fit for immediate use. It is a very easy carriage.

Alexandria, April 22, 1793. 196—t. f.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, containing 350 acres, more or less, lying in Fairfax County, Virginia, three miles from Colchester, 16 from Alexandria, and adjoining Occoquan Bay. This land is good for fishing and fowling; there are good marshes, and a fine range for all kinds of stock; it is well watered and wooded, and has on it a tolerably good apple-orchard of excellent fruit. It is needless to mention the improvements and soil of the land, as it is presumed the purchaser would wish to view them before he purchases. The term will be made known by applying to WILLIAM BAYNE, sen. living in Prince-George's County, Maryland.

The land will be shewn by applying to Mr. ROBERT BORGESS, who lives on the premises.

June 13, 1793. 203—t. f.

☞ WANTED at this Office, an APPRENTICE to the Printing business. None need apply but such as are under 15 Years of age, and can read, write and spell well.

☞ JOHN BEATTY & HENRY WALKER respectfully inform the Public that they have entered into partnership to carry on the BISCUIT-BAKING BUSINESS, under the firm of BEATTY & WALKER; and, having rented the Bake-House of Mr. *Robert Lyle*, in this Town, formerly in the tenure of Messrs. *Anderson & Jamieson*, and engaged good Hands, they mean to prosecute said business with integrity and despatch. As they intend to procure none but good Materials, and wish to give general satisfaction to those who are kind enough to favour them with their custom, they hope to meet with the encouragement of the Merchants, Captains of Vessels and others of this place in particular, who, on proper notice, may be supplied with any quantity of Ship, Pilot, or small Bread, &c. on reasonable terms—and they have no doubt but those who are kind enough to make trial of their Bread, will find it their interest to continue their custom.

BEATTY & WALKER.

P. S. They began baking yesterday, and expect shortly to have a stock of Ship-Bread on hand, which they can furnish on a few days notice.

Alexandria, March 5, 1793. 189—t.f.

HODGSON, NICHOLSON, ROTTON & THOMPSON,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

HODGSON, NICHOLSON & CO.

RETURN their sincere acknowledgments to their Friends, Customers, and the Public in general, for the encouragement they have met with since their establishment in Alexandria. They beg leave to inform them that, in consequence of Mr. JOHN FOSTER's having declined their service, their Business, in future, will be conducted by Mr. JOSEPH SAUL, he being the only person in Alexandria fully empowered to settle the accounts due that concern prior to the 1st January last. All those whose accounts have exceeded six months are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. JOSEPH SAUL in Alexandria, or Messrs. HODGSON, NICHOLSON & CO. in Baltimore.

HODGSON, NICHOLSON & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Maryland, Thomas, and other vessels,

A large and general Assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.

Which they are determined to sell wholesale and retail on the lowest terms possible.

Alexandria, June 8, 1793. 194—t. f.

A Dwelling-House and Warehouse TO LET.

THE House is 28 feet 4 inches in front, 40 feet deep, and three stories high, well and substantially built, with a kitchen & smoke-house adjoining, and an extensive dry cellar, of eight feet depth, under the whole, except the smoke-house, accommodated with a yard, stables and a carriage-house.——The warehouse is three stories high, of stone to the height of two stories, and divided into twelve apartments, all private, of which one is a counting-room. These are offered to be rented, and any part of the subscriber's vacant ground, of which he is willing to dispose of some lots on Water, Patowmack, Union, or Wolfe Streets, by an absolute sale.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

Alexandria, Sept. 13, 1792. 164—.t.f

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber,

About 200 ACRES of LAND, mostly wood-land, about 6 miles from Alexandria, situated on the road leading to the Back Country, and on Holmes's Run; on which there is a mill-seat.

Also,

A large TRACT of LAND, in the State of Kentuckey, and in Harrison County, in this State.

He will also sell, or rent, on reasonable terms,

Several LOTS on different Streets in this Town, and will rent GROUND, for a number of years, on and adjoining his Wharf, very cheap.

He has on hand

A considerable quantity of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, which will be sold cheap, for Cash or Country Produce. JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, April 3, 1793. 194—t. f.

N. B. The Kentuckey Lands he will exchange for Lands, &c. in this State.

TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy, stout, strong NEGRO WOMAN, about 26 years of age, with her FEMALE CHILD of four months old; both of them have had the small-pox. The woman is an excellent house servant, and was brought up in the country. For terms apply to the Printers hereof.

Alexandria, May 23, 1793. 201—t. f.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 15th day of August next,

THE BRICK WAREHOUSE adjoining *Shreve & Lawrason's* Store, on *Gilpin's* Wharf, occupied at present by *Janney & Irish*. For terms inquire of

FRANCIS PEYTON.

Alexandria, June 14, 1793. 203—t. f.

☞ EDUCATION.

H. Wilbar,

Late MASTER of the STEINE-HOUSE ACADEMY BRIGHTHELMSTON,

Begs Leave Respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that his ACADEMY will open on MONDAY next, the 27th inst. for the reception of TEN YOUNG LADIES, at *Two Dollars* per month; Pens and Ink included.

Alexandria, May 23, 1793.

MURRAYS & WHEATON.

HAVE FOR SALE

100 Barrels N. York Pork,
150 Barrels Herrings,
30 Puncheons Grenada Rum,
2 Pipes, } Holland
25 Cases } Gin,
2 Pipes Teneriffe,
5 Q. Casks Sherry } Wine.
5 Tcrs. } Brown Sugar,
5 Bars. }
2 Hhds. Loaf do.
5 Barrels Coffee,
8 Hhds. Molasses,
20 Boxes Chocolate,
30 Boxes Mould Candles,
70 Barrels Train Oil,
2 Do. Sperm. do.
2 Casks Brimstone,
1500 Bushels Blown Salt,
100 Hhds. Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder,
20 Barrels Tar,
5 Hhds. containing 20 dozen each, Quart-Bottles,
10 Boxes Cotton Cards,
13 Casks 20d. 10d & 8d. Nails,
2 Ch's Hyson, } Teas.
2 do. South. }
1 do. Bohea }
8 Bags Pimento,
6 Cwt. Pepper,
2 Bags Hops,
400 Pr. Men's Shoes,
2 Boxes Pipes,
300 Bushels St. Martin's Salt,
30 M. Feet White Pine Plank.

Alexandria, June 4, 1793. 202—t. f.

On THURSDAY the 25th day of July next,

Will be sold at Public Auction,

On the premises, for 12 months credit.

ONE Hundred and Eight half-acre LOTS of LAND, established a TOWN by the last Assembly, and called CENTERVILLE. This Town is situated in Loudoun County, 25 miles from Alexandria, and includes the well-known *Newgate*, *Wapping* and *Mount Gilead*. The fertility of the soil, the wealthy independence of the neighbourhood, the healthy and central situation of the place, and the prospect of it's shortly becoming of greater importance, are reasons sufficient, it is expected, to encourage purchasers. Bond, with approved security, will be required; to bear interest from the date, if punctual payment is not made.

In behalf of the Trustees,

GEORGE RALLS.

Centerville, May 20, 1793. 200—2m.

☞ THE Firm of ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO. having ceased on the 1st of March last, all persons indebted thereto, will please to make immediate payment; and all debts due by the concern will be settled by the subscriber who, in future, will carry on the business for his own account and in his own name.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, June 3, 1793. 202—t. f.

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL the Commissioners of the Turnpike Roads are requested to meet in Alexandria, at Mr. *Wise's* Tavern, on the third Monday in July, to settle the accounts, agreeably to law; and all those who may have any claims against them are requested to bring them in on that day.

SAMUEL LOVE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Com'rs.
GEORGE GILPIN.

June 4, 1793. 202—t. d.

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.

☞ THE Public are respectfully informed that Mr. M'LEAN, A. B. of the University of Philadelphia, and Teacher of the Latin and Greek Language in this Academy, will also receive Pupils to be taught ENGLISH, grammatically; WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and MATHEMATICS.

May 29, 1793. 201—t.f.

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.

A Teacher is wanted to take charge of the Mathematical School. He will be required to teach English, grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, and the several Branches of Mathematics.

Ample vouchers, respecting the moral character of the Candidate, will be obviously necessary.

Application by Letter, (Post Paid) or in person, will be attended to by the Subscribers, or any one of them.

JAMES MUIR, *Pres.*
STEPHEN COOKE, } *Visitors.*
S. HANSON, *of Sam.*

March 14, 1793.

☞ CASH given at the Printing-Office for RAGS: Also for old Seines and old white Rope, belonging to Seines, after they are worn out, and unfit for fishing.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Fleming, *deceased, and for the payment of his debts*, WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE, *upon the premises, in the Town of Alexandria, on Thursday the 18th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon*,

A PART of that WHARF of which he was seized at the time of his death.—The part of the wharf proposed to be sold fronts upon the River Patowmack 33½ feet or thereabouts, where vessels of burthen may load along side of the wharf, and extends back 110 feet or thereabouts. Twenty-five feet front of this property, and extending from the river to the back line, is held under a lease, made by the Trustees of Alexandria to the said *Thomas Fleming*, for the term of 63 years from the 1st day of January, 1775; and subject, for the first 21 years of the term, to an annual rent of *Six Pence* for each foot it contains in front; for the next 21 years, to an annual rent of *Seven Shillings* per foot; and for the remainder of the term, to an annual rent of *Fourteen Shillings* per foot. The other part of the wharf is a fee simple estate. This property is under a lease for a term of years, eight of which, from the 16th day of next October, are yet to come, at a rent of £. 45: 0: 0 per annum, payable quarterly. Several Persons, who are supposed to have some knowledge of the expence of making such an improvement as the wharf now proposed for sale, have given it as their opinion that it could not be executed for less than Seven Hundred Pounds, Virginia currency. Any person inclinable to purchase will be shewn the premises, upon application to Mr. *Andrew Jamieson*, in the Town of Alexandria, and will be made acquainted with the title, by the subscriber, which, upon examination, will be found indisputable.

The premises, as above for sale, are part of that commodious wharf now in possession of Col. *Robert T. Hooe*. The terms of Sale are 60 days for one half of the purchase-money and 90 days for the remainder, upon giving Notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria, with a good endorser upon each Note.

GEORGE HUNTER,

Surviving Ex'r of Tho's Fleming, deceased.

June 6, 1793. 202—6w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 7th inst. from the subscriber, living in Virginia, near Alexandria, *a Negro Man*, named ABRAHAM, about 25 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high; he is a likely fellow, has a smooth, black skin, and is apt to smile when spoken to; sensible and enterprising; capable of any sort of plantation business, and very ingenious at any kind of carpenter's work. As freedom must be his design, it is expected he will make for Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c. Had on and took, with him an old drab surtout, a new Russia linen coat, a green shag waistcoat, a striped do. with linen backs, a pair of white jean breeches, an old white linen shirt, a new oznaburg do. two pair of oznaburg trousers, one of them quite new, a pair of shoes, and some old stockings, both woollen and linen, a high-crowned hat, almost new. Any person apprehending said Runaway in the County, shall be paid Five Dollars for bringing him home; if out of the County, and in the State, Ten Dollars; if out of the State, Twenty Dollars, and reasonable charges, if brought home and if confined in any gaol, so that I get him again, the above reward.

JOHN MOSS.

June 10, 1793. 203—6w.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, AND FOR SALE BY

MURRAYS & WHEATON,

FOUR Tierces Whisky,
Eighty five Casks Rhode-Island LIME.

Alexandria, June 20, 1793. 204—t. f.

HARP and CROWN TAVERN.

Florence Mahony

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the great encouragement he has met with since his commencement at this house; his liquors are excellent; his attention to his customers shall be minute and pointed; and every exertion in his power will be made to please them, and to deserve the countenance and patronage of the public.

Martinsburg, (Virginia) May 27, 1793.

205—6w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT we intend to petition the next General Assembly to discontinue the Tobacco Warehouses in the Town of Alexandria, and to revest the same in the proprietors.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

Alexandria, June 25, 1793. 205—6w.

TO BE LET,

THE STORE-HOUSE, COUNTING-HOUSE and CELLAR, lately occupied by Messrs. *George Sweeny & Co.* Possession may be had immediately. Inquire of the Printers.

May 23, 1793.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanson & Bond.